NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Canadian Affairs.

The Annexationist Journals... The Quebec Meeting... Mr. Morin and the Connecticutais... Removal of the Seat of Government... Change in the Ministry.

Montreal Correspondence of The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Friday, Oct 26, 1849.

The Annexationists are plucking up their spirits amazingly in consequence of the Seat of Government removal, which has weakened the hands of their opponents greatly. Their paper, the *Courier*, has just come out in a new dress, but very little improved in style; it is a very tame milk-and water affair, and will have very little influence. The *Herald* is the best of the Annexation papers, cleverest and most industrial, and takes the lead. The new paper in Toronto, Mr. H. B. Willson's, has appeared at last, and is, I believe, no great shakes. The movement has extended to Quebec, where they have held a meeting, and got some orators from Montreal to address them.

I believe that all agree the party to be very small in Quebec. In Upper Canada there has been as yet no movement. Mr. Peter Perry has been brought forward for the Third Riding by the Reformers, and has issued a very humbugging address—neither one thing nor the other, neither declaring himself for Annexation nor against it. He will go in, and whatever he may be in public, will be a strong Annexationist. This is the first of the party brought before the people, and the electors should have been contented without a strong declaration of opinion on the all important question. The declaration against Annexation has been signed in Toronto by 1,500 persons of the first respectability and influence. In London, the men of both parties held a meeting and passed resolutions strongly denouncing the movement. This was a very influential meeting, as London is the center of a wealthy country; the Reformers there are very ultra in their opinions, and the Tories are very violent, and if both these classes are opposed to the movement in London I don't know who will favor it.

The clerks are busy packing up for removal to Toronto. The most ridiculous stories are afloat about the expense of the movement. I am informed on good authority that the whole expense will not exceed £4,000 or £5,000, instead of £30,000 and £60,000, as some of the Montreal papers have it. Steamboats have been chartered to take the clerks and their furniture. House rents have risen tremendously in Toronto; houses worth £40 before, being now held at £75 per annum. I should be afraid the people will not be able to withstand the temptation to speculate in real estate, and their ruin will be the consequence when the Government is removed at the end of two years.

A great many changes are going on in the Ministry or talked about. It is said that Col. Taché, who is at present Commissioner of Public Works, will be Receiver-General in place of Mr. Viger; that Mr. Merritt, President of the Council, will be Commissioner in his place, and Mr. Caron will be President. Mr. Cameron, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, will be, it is whispered, Postmaster General, an office for which he is no more fit than the man in the moon. Who will fill Mr. Price's office no one knows, probably a Frenchman.

Ogle R. Gowan has been dismissed from his office of Colonel of Militia, for assisting in burning in effigy the Governor-General. These effigy burnings have led to bloodshed and murder before now, and the Ministry are right to punishing the perpetrators of such deeds whenever they can catch them and in any way. He is the leader of the Orangemen and the most active man in the British American league.

Trade is getting duller again as the season gets on, but the merchants are well satisfied with their Fall transactions. The rise in goods at New York is set down as accounting for a part of the large increase in trade this Fall. Yours, BAVILLE.

Canadian Politics.

Opinions in favor of Annexation... Address and Counter Address... Demonstration in Quebec... Ministerial Opposition... The League about to Meet... The Judicature Bill... Effects of the Removal of the Seat of Government.

Montreal Correspondence of The Tribune

MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 27.

SIR: I have never given very flourishing accounts of the Annexation movement, though I have repeatedly advised you of the certainty of its existence. Indeed, I was not, myself, prepared for the strong and united feeling which, from good information, I am now led to believe prevails throughout the country. There has hitherto been little of noisy demonstration, but the most formidable feature in the movement is this very steadiness: it is a work of the judgment, not of the passions.

Almost immediately after the Annexation address came out, attempts were made to get up counter documents. In this city, what was called a Protest, of which I wrote you in my last, was signed, apparently, by as many persons as had appended their names to the Address. Of these there were a few highly respectable men connected with the shipping trade but the large mass, except in the case of Government employés, were utterly unknown. No one who knows Montreal can fail to see that everything which gives weight to a movement is on the side of the Annexation lists, so far as it appears from these documents. Indeed, that appears to be the conviction of those who have gull'd up, as they have not provoked discussion by venturing to assert anything in favor of the character of their list. All they can point to is numbers, but in the first place, unknown names may be procured in any quantity, and in the second, the Annexationists, after subtlling the original signatures of the most considerable people in town, gave themselves no further trouble. Had they done so, they could have multiplied their list indefinitely. The other counter attempt was made by the resident Ministerial members of Parliament—some being Ministers in receipt of large salaries, and the rest, to a man, hopeful expectants of the same good things. Everybody laughed at their assuring the world they were contented; but among the names were two or three of persons *who had advised with the first movers in the business, who have for years been preaching Annexation, and who have, since they signed their counter Address, openly declared that they desired to see Annexation brought about, but that they would not thwart the Government.* These men will be Judges or Attorney-General, or some such thing, probably within a week.

About the time when these Addresses were issued, it became known that Mr. P. Perry, a leading Liberal in Upper Canada, who had been fixed on as the ministerial candidate to succeed the new Chancellor, had openly declared in favor of the movement. Mr. Baldwin wrote a note forthwith to that gentleman, in which, though in smooth language, he gave him to understand that he must not presume to follow his own bent, as he, Mr. Baldwin, the leader of the party, meant to stick to British connection. Then came out the *Globe*, the ministerial organ at Toronto, with the assertion that Mr. Perry had no sympathy with what it called the Montreal movement. Mr. Perry, however, who, report says, had been one of the earliest movers, and who, by the same authority, had committed himself in black and white in the most decided manner, chose to follow his own course in spite of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Baldwin's newspaper. He is therefore to be opposed as a confirmed Annexationist. He is to be opposed on the Ministerial ticket, and he will certainly succeed, unless the Ministerial party beg the aid of their old enemies, the Tories, and can succeed by this junction of forces, in beating him. I doubt much whether he can be beaten at any rate.

Yesterday came further news of the same kind from Quebec. The people there of both races, to the number of several hundreds, have called a public meeting in favor of Annexation, to be held to-night. This will be the first of what may be called *popular demonstrations*. From Sherbrook, in the Eastern Townships, we hear, too, that a very numerously signed Annexationist letter has been addressed to the County Member; and I know that Mr. Galt has already committed himself to the movement, so that this letter will give him the opportunity for an open declaration. Mr. Galt is the agent for the British American Land Company, who, you are aware, are the proprietors of the town of Sherbrook, and of an immense tract of land surrounding it. He is the son of the celebrated Scotch novelist, and a man of great weight, from character no less than position and family connexions.

The Ministerialist newspapers have been doing their best to smother the feeling or to hide it, as if denying its existence would check its progress. But nothing is more futile. It is there a great fact. It is, too, equally vain for them to represent it as a political movement on the part of those they designate Tories, to embarrass the Ministry. The names of their own most active friends, at the very head of the battle, would be enough of itself to disprove such an absurd pretension. But beside this there is the other fact, that the people called Tories in Lower Canada, have always been contending for the same things in practice for which those called Radicals in Upper Canada once took to arms. The difference in their position consists in a marked difference in their politics; that the true Liberals in Upper Canada sought to obtain their ends by the rule of the majority, which they believed they had with them, while the Lower Canadians sought the same ends by supposing the majority and leaning on Great Britain. How would the Upper Canada Radicals, so indignant at the trifling advantages of the Anglican Church and the Family Compact, have felt in Lower Canada, where a Church that they believe Idolatrous possesses square leagues of territory, including the Island and City of Montreal, held under the most oppressive tenure; and where every man who improves his lands, pays a tax on the amelioration to the seigniors? Would they have been very well contented with the rule of a majority—merely because it was a majority—so ignorant, or so bigoted, or so bigoted as to adhere to obsolete like this, and pride themselves on them, as upon characteristics of their nationality? Not the British of Lower Canada, called Tories, are now in their right place. They will be joined to the growing party of really Liberal French-Canadians, who want these abuses corrected; and who are, at the same time, sincere and thorough Democrats, and to the large Liberal party in Upper Canada, who are actuated by principle and not by party politics.

There can be no doubt that the Annexationists will meet a severe opposition, and there may be many checks in their courses, but at present, in spite of the newspapers at Toronto, everything betokens a very wide spread feeling in their favor.

The League is to meet at Toronto on the 1st of November. Whatever course the Delegates may adopt there must further the Annexationist cause. They must adhere to their programme or split up. If they do the first, they declare against British connection, as our country is high not perhaps so distinctly as the signers of the late address. If they fall out it will be because a party arises who desires to go beyond the point indicated in their previous determinations, and will be too strong to be controlled by the others.

I will adopt means to have you kept as *fait* to their proceedings.

I have no incidents of interest. It is said that the Judicature Bill is to be proclaimed to-day, which will open the patronage of four new Judgeships at $4,000 per annum, to be filled up by the Reform Ministry; and that the same Reform Min stry are about to take away Her Majesty's Commission from all persons who hold it and who may express themselves favorably to Annexation; for instance, military officers and Queen's Counsel.

The removal of the seat of Government to Toronto for eighteen months, then to Quebec for four years, was altogether unexpected here, and has created a great deal of indignation. It is certainly a great piece of absurdity. The present Government was decidedly a French Canadian one. They brought in their Relief Losses Bill decidedly in the French interest; yet they have so bungled the affair, that as the result they have removed the seat of Government to Upper Canada, at a cost which will be felt principally by French Canadians, ten times more heavy than any gain to be derived from the celebrated Bill. But people are, too, very numerous innocent persons who have invested their money in speculations depending on the seat of Government, should be ruined on account of the imbecility of a Ministry who undertook what they had not the strength to carry out with a firm hand. There are thousands of pounds here fairly lost to the country because invested in buildings now useless. There are, also, many poor devils—such as widows keeping boarding houses—who will be absolutely deprived of bread by this step. At the same time, Toronto will gain nothing permanently. The regular inhabitants will have their rents raised for the time, the hotel-keepers will make a harvest, but who will build or make any improvements to accommodate a population to be removed in eighteen months to Quebec. The disgust has been heightened by the conviction that this has been done by Lord Elgin against the opinion of his Council, that is, by a stranger who is here to suit his own convenience at a salary of £7,000 per annum, but who employs his temporary power to gratify his resentment at the expense of the ruin of residents innocent of any wrongdoing.

The Cherokee Nation.

The *Tahlequah Advocate* of the 6th inst. contains the proceedings of the National Council, which met the previous week. Hon James Rollf of Delaware District, was elected President of the National Committee, or Upper House of the Legislature, and Hon Six Killer of Going Snake District, Speaker of the Council. The two branches elected the District Judges and Solicitors, a list of whom is given by the *Advocate*. The message of John Ross, the principal chief, was received and read, and is published in the *Advocate*. 500 copies of it were ordered to be printed in English and 500 in Cherokee, for distribution among the people. The message is well written, though short, and speaks of the tranquility, health and general prosperity of the nation, the exemption of the Cherokees from the ravages of the Cholera, their improvement as manifested by the increase of temperance, religion and education; the payment of the public debt, for which purpose the Chief recommends the levying of taxes, or the appropriation of a portion of the money annually paid to the nation by the United States; the carrying out of the Treaty stipulations of 1846; the withholding of the School Fund by the Indian Department of the Polk Administration. He recommends that a delegation be sent to Washington to adjust all matters pending with the Government. The message says, that owing to the report of the Superintendent of Public Schools not having yet reached the Chief, he cannot give the details respecting the condition of the District Schools, but the buildings for the male and female seminaries will soon be ready for use. The Supreme Court of the Nation was in session at Tahlequah—The Indian Mission Conference of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church was to meet at Riley's Chapel, two miles from Tahlequah, on the 25th, and Bishop Paine was expected to preside.

The Storm in Connecticut.

LAST evening this region was visited by one of the most severe storms which has occurred for many months. We have not, however, heard of any serious damage from this elemental warfare. Abroad the storm seems to have been even more violent than here. At Stamford the car-house of the New York and New Haven Railway Company was completely destroyed by the hurricane like wind. The building was of wood, and, according to our informant, was as completely demolished as it would have been had it been made of card paper. Northward, the quantity of rain which fell is said to have been enormous. Above, the only damage done, so far as we have learned, is to the Telegraphic poles, which are represented to have been leveled in every direction. No injury was occasioned to any of the Railways leading into the city. The New York and New Hampshire embankment, at the head of the wharf, was slightly injured, but not sufficiently to interfere in the least with the passage of the regular trains. Altogether the elemental outbreak was one of the most severe, though temporary in duration, of the season. We must hear of many serious devastations abroad. A rumor is current that one of the bridges on the Naugatuck Railway was destroyed by the storm last night. We have not been able to trace the report to a responsible source. [New Haven Palladium, 30th.

The *Hartford Times* of Tuesday says: Last night we had the heaviest gale of the season. It was from the South-east, and accompanied by a violent rain. At times the wind blew with a tremendous violence fully equal to the gale which just three years ago demolished the railroad bridge across the Connecticut at Enfield.... About 20 vessels arrived yesterday, and there were about 40 more in port.

BURIED ALIVE.—A Scotchman by the name of McIntosh was last week engaged in this village in walling up a well for Mr. Grute—the well was thirty feet deep, the wall had been raised ten feet, when, in removing the lower tier of ashlar, preparatory to raising the wall still higher, Mr. M. discovered the sand and gravel moving. Thinking it only a slight quant ity that had commenced sliding, he adjusted the shirt sleeves over the top of the walled part to prevent the dirt from falling into it. While doing this, the crib rolling above gave way with a crash, and was followed by a general caving in from all sides, when in an instant he was covered with slabs, plank and dirt to the depth of ten feet, he being about twenty feet from the surface. It was supposed that he was instantly killed; but lest the life of a fellow being might be sacrificed by neglect, operations were immediately commenced for getting him out. The earth in that place being composed of quicksand and gravel, it was necessary to commence by curbing. In a few moments two or three hundred persons were collected, all anxious to assist, but from the narrow limits of the curbing only three or four could work. After about four hours, and after descending fifteen feet, a voice as from the grave was heard to say, "be careful, the dirt is slipping in around me!" It was ascertained that he was outside the new cribbing, and that the whole body of the loose earth above him was arrested by the diagonal position assumed by the old curbing in falling, leaving him room to stand erect, being imbedded to the hips in the sand that had run in around him. Tons of quicksand and gravel to be supported above him by the accidental position of slabs and plank, keeping the miners on loose sliding earth, every precaution was necessary to avoid disturbing them. In this situation, his life resting upon the stability of falling sand, he was doomed to suffer four hours more, till by handfuls the dirt was carefully cleared so as to get him within the curb, during which he was lifted into the free open air amid the deafening cheers of the assembled spectators. The case is on record at Albany. [New Haven Palladium, 30th.

Lake Superior.

We learn from Capt. C. G. Shaw, who has just returned from the copper regions of Lake Superior, that most of the copper mines are in successful operation. He informs us there are three companies upon Isle Royal now at work, and doing well—the Siskiwit, the Pittsburg and Isle Royal, and the Ohio and Isle Royal. The Siskiwit and Pittsburg Companies have increased the number of their laborers and all are erecting stamps for the separation of the ore from the rock. The Rock Harbor Company, of which Capt. Shaw is a member, has suspended labor for the ensuing Winter. These Companies have all been very successful during the past season, and although they have not shipped a large amount of copper, they have an immense amount ready to stamp.

The mines upon the South shore are divided into two grand divisions known as the Keweenaw Point and Ontonagon regions. The mines in the Keweenaw district which have heretofore been in the highest favor are not sought after now as much as those on the Ontonagon. Most of the old companies in these districts are doing well, and several new ones have gone into operation under the most flattering auspices. The Cliff Mine has shipped about 300 tons of copper. The Copper Falls, North West and North American have also made shipments, but to what extent Capt. Shaw was not advised.

The Minnesota is the only Company which Capt. Shaw thinks has stripped any copper this season from the Ontonagon district. The new Companies have all very flattering prospects, and will be prepared to make large shipments in the Spring. Those which are considered as doing the best are the Forest, Adventure, Trap Rock, and Minnesota Companies.

The companies are now working what are termed the "old Indian Diggings"—mines that were worked and abandoned centuries since. The Minnesota Company took out a mass of copper which they found loosened in one of these deserted mines, weighing eleven tons; and in another instance they found a large birch tree standing upon an exposed vein of copper 18 inches thick, and which had grown there since the work had been abandoned.

A town has been laid out at the mouth of the Ontonagon river, and a Mr. Levi Henna has a large warehouse in the process of erection. There is at present a small warehouse at the mouth of the river and another about half a mile above. The mines are about 12 miles further up. The mouth of the river is looked upon as the future commercial emporium of that region of country.

Capt. Shaw informs us that the inhabitants of the mines are far beyond the influence of political excitement and that they take no interest in any question of a general character, except that of a ship Canal around the Falls of St. Marys. This they are determined to have; if in no other way, they will construct it themselves. Those more nearly interested have contributed $2,000 to send a couple of agents to Washington to represent their condition to and claim upon the General Government.

These agents came down with Capt. Shaw, being now on their way to the seat of Government. We sincerely hope they may succeed in their mission, as it is a work of national importance which the nation ought to construct. Under the enlightened policy of a Whig Administration, we will not doubt their success. [Toledo Blade, Oct. 24.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD.—We understand, says the *Philadelphia News*, of Wednesday, that on Friday evening last, a man apparently 60 years of age, giving his name as Robt. Brown, called at the residence of Mr. Stimellan, in the North-eastern part of the city, informing him that he was recently from California and Panama, and that he had been charged by a gentleman named Wolbert at Panama to inform Mr. S. of the death of his brother John, who left this city during the last winter for San Francisco. He added that he had letters in his possession, and also a quantity of gold belonging to the deceased, the first of which he would deliver on the following day. He accordingly called on Saturday and delivered to Mr. S. a very unique letter, and said in reference to the goods, that they were valued at $3,000, and should be delivered upon the payment of $145, which was charged for bringing them from Panama to this port. The whole affair, however, became finally apparent as a thorough hoax, and the stamps among the missing.

☞ Nearly 600 immigrants arrived at Boston on Monday, from Liverpool and the British Provinces.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct 31.

$12,500 U S 6s '67	114	100	Canton Co		38¼
12,000 do '68	114	25	do		38¼
1,000 do coup	115¾	50	do		38¼
23,500 Treasury Nts	101¾	50	do		38¼
2,000 U S 5s '53	101¾	100	do		38¼
3,000 N York 6s '61	111	50	do		38¼
1,500 Penn 5s	88¾	50	Erie RR		61¼
4,000 Reading Bonds 5s	100	100	Harlem RR		60 51¼
5,000 Erie 7s, '59	99	100	do		51¼
50 Morris Canal	88	200	do		51¼
50 do	90	250	do		16mos 51¼
25 Jefferson Fire Ins	116	100	do		at 6mos 51¼
150 Farmers' Trust	35¼	350	do		60 51¼
100 do	35	100	do		60 51¼
200 do	60 35¼	50	Aub & Syracuse		75
100 do	30 35¼	20	N Haven & Hart		105¾
100 do	60 35¼	100	N York & N Haven		94¼

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 State 6s '51	106	100	Long Island		17¼
75 Canton Co	38¼	50	Harlem RR		at 51¼
100 Farmers' Trust	35¼	50	do		60 51¼

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Niagara for Liverpool—Messrs John Sykes, N York, Thos Ellis, N Y, Chas E Smith, Conn, Gibbons, Masters Wrigley, N Y, Will, Brassey, Jose M Castillo, Jose Manuel Castillo Sanchez, Wm Davis, Geo Dunning, N York, M Wade, do Wm Stewart, Phil Hoffman, Capt Wilson, Capt Hare, Mr S Nolan Holden, Mr A G Jones, do, Miss Tobin, do.

Passengers Arrived

In ship Fortitude, from Mobile—Thomas H Riddle, Wm Wilcox.

Disasters, &c.

Pilot boat Hornet, Hersey, from the waters of Cape Ann, (before reported) reports a Brig ashore off Cape May, with only a few feet of coal had been saved from the wreck.

Spoken, &c.

Oct 24, lat 38 15, lon 70 30, spoke Br ship Flora, from Baltimore for Bermuda.

Oct 25, 50 m sw of Block Is, spoke Ship Mary, old Gen Boyd (Br) 21 days out, from St Iago de Cuba, for Boston.

Aug 29, lat 30 20 S, lon 81 E, experienced a large Brig ship with loss of fore mast and part of foremast, jibboom, rail and bulwarks both sides, and took completely away the boats and davits.

Whalers.

At Zanzibar, July 6, Bark Geo Washington, Riley, of New Bedford, arr prev, to ship 1500 sperm. Left Ship Ann Alexander, Rich Nantucket, Worth, No, 1 sperm, and July 4, Ship Caroline, Hand from at Seychelles Isl, sail of June, Harper, Cuttle, of Westport, 1700 sp; Columbus, Andrews, N L, 1800 sp; Ann Lekeman, Nb, sloop.

At Mauritius, from Cape Verde, (ship Isa, of Nantucket, reports her at Lombook, July 4, with 1400 sperm (it the women), had taken only 200 sperm since she left season on New Holland, which was more than any of the fleet had taken to be heard from. Spoke ship Florida, Weeks, Nantucket, early in April, all sperm.

Fishermen.

Arrd at Newport, Oct 31, schrs Elvira, Howard, Sidney, Queen, of Dennis, Jerusha, Hallett, Jamaica, Ely, Freedom, Jackson, Gem, Lee, do, Mary Hutchinson, Hall, do James, Cook, do Acorn, Tinkham.

Foreign Ports.

At Marseilles, June 25, U S ship of war Plymouth, from Shanghai; U S ship Dolphin, for exchange the coast; the U S ship of war Preble and the Colorado, sailed previously—by ship Virginian.

At Antwerp, Sept 17, Hermes, Seely.

At Tobago, C G H, Sept 1, bark Ocean Wave, Cutler, from and for Boston.

Domestic Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct 30—Arr schrs Hamilton, Dayton, N York; H Gardner, Scott, Philad; J R & F Hagen, N York; sch Columbia, Harper, Baltimore; Washington, Wood, do; Brig Toledo, Jones, West Indies.

WILMINGTON, Oct 30—Arr schrs Red Jacket, Jones, Darien, Ga; Trio, Falconer, N York via North Inlet; steamer Jones, Tatum, New Orleans; schrs Golden Rule, Van Name, N York; Montgomery, Conway, do; Lafayette, Jenkins, do. Sld schr Alien, Meyer, Kingston; Burke Lawton, Fort Hudson; Lowell, Loveland, Boston; brigs Jamaica, Mariner, Kingston; Ann Pennington, Pennington, do; Del Norte, Jones, Fayal; Dalton, San Francisco; Ann Gardner, Lord, Hermosa; Gleaner, Hammond, Charleston.

BOSTON, Oct 30—P M—Arr bark Cuba, Kendrick, Baltimore; brig Ann, Wilson, Malaga; Boring Blue Jacket, Thompson, Savannah; schrs Liberty Tree, Fraser, Philad; G L Lee, Lee, do; Sloop Ann Eliza, Keene, New York. Cld ship Roxana, John J Sothe, Calcutta; sch Massachusetts, Jones, Demerara; Sarah, Hunt; September, Shannon, Hundred; Sir Isaac Newton, McNeil, Boston; Digby, Rogers, Digby; Nile, Cole, Calcutta; Mt Vernon, Hall, Mobile; Ann Jones, Jones, Baltimore; Sloop Ann Eliza, Keene, Philad; Brig Ann, Wilson, Malaga; Boring Blue Jacket, Thompson, Savannah.

BALTIMORE, Oct 30—Arr packet brig Robert Patterson, Pettigrew, Boston; brig Florida, Rose, Port Royal; pack-sch Louisa Clinton, Harper, Rockport; packet-sch Washington, Wood, do.

LEWES, Oct 30, 8 AM—The ship Global, Thomas P Cooper, from Liverpool, for Baltimore, passed in the night, 3 miles off the Cape, 10 ship, 10 bark, 10 brig, and 3 schrs; at 3 PM, of Great Egg Harbor, the ship Thomas L Kane, for Boston, and ship J Leonard, for Bangor, both bound to Philadelphia.

Off the Cape, at 8 o'clock, of the five foremost bark, spoke ship Rose Wright, from N York for N Orleans, and some other passed (bound to N York or Savannah). No chance to communicate. Vessels in the Roadstead, outward bound, are preparing to sail. Wind fresh from NW, and moderating. Weather clear and pleasant.

OCTO 29—No vessels at the anchorage yet are there any in sight coming in. Among the fleet which went to sea the morning were the ships John Bentley, for N Orleans; Thos H Perkins, for Mobile; Jack Rabbit, for Galveston; Ann Lucy, of the Lake, for Texas and the ships whose names I have not learned. Not the most accident during the gale, either in the northeast or in the southwest of Cape Hatteras, has reached us.

NEWBURYPORT, Oct 29—Arr schs Lewis, Cheney, Boston; Gen Knox, Knowlton, do; Ann Gorham, Tyler, Thomaston.

NEW-BEDFORD, Oct 29—Arr schs Emma H Adams, Adams, Richmond for Hartford; Mary Shields, Clark, Philadelphia; Expedite, Foster, Tiverton; David Crocker, Crow, Harwich; Belief Acres, Hill, Boston; Ann, Ryder, do; Z Mayo, Mayo, do.

NEW-LONDON, Oct 29—Arr schs Rivers, Chappell, Norwich; Corinth, Prentice, Albany; Mary A Lowell, Lowell, do; Ad Nor, Sidney Winer, Boston; Philadelphia Agent, Lewis, N York. Sld bark Gulnare, Crane, Boston.

NEW-PORT, Oct 29—Arr brig Quincy, Compton, Fall River for Savannah; schs Indian, Small, of Philad for Portsmouth, NH.

PROVIDENCE, Oct 29—Arr schs Williamsburg, Payne, James River, Jersey, Gosner, Philadelphia; Mt Harry, Howes, do; Freedom, Cole, Wareham; Cor Ann, Boring Connecticut, Wareham; Pulaski, Tucker, Tiverton; Trafalgar, Sa Cousins, Fall River; Ann Eliza, Keene, Sch, 2nd; Boring Connecticut, Wareham; Rhodes, Philadelphia; Dallas, Chase, Albany; Zeta, Jack Walter, Joyce, San Francisco; sch Carlisle, Tinsdale, do.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 31—Arr, brig Ann, Chase, Portland; schs Edith, Crowell, Boston; J Lovett, Hodgdon, Kennebunk; J M Clayton, Burroughs, Smyrna; Susan, Nickels, Camden; John S Waples, West, Indian River; New Jersey, Hess, Parsonsburg; Sussex, Townsend, Indian River; Fanny, Shaw, Salem; Dis, Jack Kim, Spicer, Eastport; Rose Mary, Hand, Boston; Ann, Hand, do; H Hodge, Long, Boston; Ann Eliza, Tice, Rehoboth; Barnes, Inglee River; Sarah Sayre, Leagrand, N York; steamers E J Dupont, Morrison, Baltimore; Vesuvius, Cox, New-York.

RICHMOND, Oct 30—Arr, bark Geo Jessup, Fisher, Philad; schr Fair, Parker, N York. Sld, schs Manchester, Crowell, N York; Jos Lovett, Bell, Phila; John Oliver, Kelsey, Baltimore.

SALEM, Oct 29—Arr brig Eveline, (Br) Armstrong, L'Nave, sloop Atlantic, Hammons, Boston. Cld schr Rattler, Baker, New York. Sld, brig Lake Erie, Avery, Boston; sch Hunter, Baker, do.

SCHOOLS.

FRENCH CLASSES FOR LADIES.

MONS. D. DONZEL, Professor of the French language, wishes to meet two or three ladies wishing to complete an afternoon or evening class, for those already advanced, at their residence. M. D. WILL REOPEN HIS EVENING CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN on the 1st of November. For further particulars apply to M. DONZEL, 309 Broadway, between the hours of 8 to 10 A.M. and 5 to 8 P.M. Schools and private lessons either in New-York or Brooklyn attended to. 022 2w*

CHESNUT GROVE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, Rev. T. TOWELL, A.M. Principal.—This old established and well known institute will reopen on the first Monday of November. Parents who have boys to be educated not merely academical, but as Christian gentlemen, will find this a most desirable school. The location is well calculated to promote the object in view. Retired from every public thoroughfare, and sufficiently extensive for all innocent recreations, the pupils are entirely separated from any influence except that of the family, of which they are in every respect members. Professors of Mathematics, Classics, French, German and Spanish, reside in the family. Further information may be had by applying to the Principal, or to Rev. Ira Berrian, Hawkes, Harris, and Higbee, Philip Burrows, Esq. 41 Wall-st.; Robert Center, 29 Old-slip; R. C. Wetmore, 34 Water-st.; F. F. Cooley, 181, D. Appleton, 200, and Seaman & Miner, 321 Broadway. o8 1N1

ROSE HILL INSTITUTE.—This is a Classical and Mathematical School at Newburgh, Orange County, New York.

The Principal, Rev. S. R. HALL, DD, refers in the city of New-York, to Rev. Drs. Potts, Baird and Skinner; to Professors Hastings and Bradbury, and to Messrs. J. A. Cairey and Robert L. Walker. He refers also to the gentlemen of the Theological Faculty at Princeton, and to Rev. D. McLean, and Prof. J. Duffield of Nassau Hall; the latter gentleman having been a pupil, and the former an acquaintance and friend a dear boyhood.

Circulars with all needful information may be found at the Bookstore of Baker & Scribner, 145 Nassau-st. o26 6t*

CHELSEA.—Mrs. S. E. HARRISON, Teacher of Music, wishes to inform her pupils and friends that she has removed into the Ninth-ay nearly opposite Lumber-place, where she continues to give instruction on the piano-forte, and will be happy to receive a few more pupils, or if required will visit them at their own residences. o29 1w*

TARRYTOWN FEMALE SEMINARY, conducted by Mrs. C. L. YORK.—The twelfth term of this School will commence on Monday in November. Circulars can be obtained of Spalding & Shepard, 180½ Broadway. o31 2t*

MEDICINES

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA

IN QUART BOTTLES,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, AND FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula,	Mercurial diseases.
Rheumatism,	Cutaneous Eruptions.
Stubborn Ulcers,	Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,	Bronchitis,
Salt Rheum,	Consumption,
Fever Sores,	Female Complaints,
Erysipelas,	Loss of Appetite,
Pimples, Tetter,	Jaundice, &c. &c.

THE RECORDS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE, abounding as they do with ample testimonials to the value and efficacy of different medicinal agents, scarcely furnish a parallel with the results recorded from a multitude of living witnesses to the great worth of Sands' Sarsaparilla. The remarkable cures of a great variety of diseases effected by its timely administration furnish conclusive evidence of this fact, and the experience of many years has won for it a deserved popularity that no other preparation ever attained. Its extensive use throughout the world, and the numerous unsolicited testimonials received by the proprietors, stand as beacons and landmarks to the suffering and diseased, holding forth the inviting language of encouragement—do not despair. Thousands and tens of thousands who suffered without hope, groaning for a speedy and right order against, be found the power of language to convey, have not only been relieved, but permanently cured. It has been approved by the medical faculty, introduced and extensively used in hospitals, under the watchful eye of physicians, with the happiest results. The preparation being entirely vegetable, renders its administration safe to the most enfeebled frame.

The following testimonials are selected from among the multitude of those we are daily receiving; and for further confirmation, the reader is referred to the Family Recipe and Medical Almanac, furnished gratuitously by all our agents. New-York, July 27, 1849.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS—*Gentlemen*: Words can but feebly express my feeling in conveying the pleasing intelligence that my wife is restored to perfect health by the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. She was afflicted with a severe cutaneous disease that covered the whole surface of her body, so that it would have been impossible to touch any part that was free from the humor; the head, face and body were covered with scales like those of a fish; the hair fell out in large quantities, and walking caused the most excruciating agonies, as it affected the joints more severely than any other part. She suffered also a long time from the affection of the liver, connected with the general debility, and a constant pain in the side, epigastric region. Physicians both in Europe and America, had exhausted the usual remedies, without effecting a cure, or scarcely affording relief; and the best medical skill was unavailing, until she happily used your Sarsaparilla.—The disease was pronounced salt rheum; but her whole system, internally and externally, was altogether deranged. Her appetite was so completely lost, that she relied on the Sarsaparilla for six weeks, and taking in all less than one dozen bottles, that she now enjoys better health than for years previous to taking the Sarsaparilla. My object in making this communication, is that all who have suffered as she has, may know where and to whom to apply for relief, (and that not in vain,) as a complete cure will be the result. My wife unites with me in heartfelt thanks; and believe me, gentlemen, yours sincerely, FERRIER NAZER, 92 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For a corroborative proof of these facts, apply to Mr. H. McCune, at Messrs. Roe and McNamee's store, 16 Williams-st.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Ferrier Nazer being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the foregoing statement, to which he has subscribed his name, is true and accurate, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn and subscribed, this 27th day of July, 1849, before me,

C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor.

NEW-DURHAM, N. J. June 30, 1849.

MESSRS. SANDS—*Gentlemen*: My wife suffered with a distress and burning in her chest for many years, and my daughter was afflicted from her birth with a humor in her blood. We consulted various physicians and tried numerous remedies, without much benefit, until we heard, through Rev. Thomas Davis, of the great medicinal value of Sands's Sarsaparilla; on his recommendation my wife and daughter decided on trying it, and soon experienced permanent benefit. My daughter's skin assumed a new appearance, the humor ceased to form, the rash and sores left, it became smooth and soft. My wife's sufferings are almost gone, and its use a short time longer, it is my firm belief, will produce a perfect cure.

Yours, with respect, G. S. HENDRICKSON.

Pastor of the Baptist Church, at the English Neighborhood.

BARDSTOWN, Ky. July 10, 1849.

MESSRS. SANDS—*Gentlemen*: It is my duty to communicate facts in relation to the wonderful efficacy of your Sarsaparilla. My wife was afflicted with inflammation and soreness of the stomach of the worst character; her limbs and chest were much swollen; she had constant headache, and last Spring was attacked severely with inflammatory rheumatism. The best medical aid we could obtain afforded only momentary relief, and, while in this situation, she heard of your Sarsaparilla. Cures effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, and immediately commenced its use, which produced instant relief, and less than six bottles entirely removed all the dropsical swelling and every other inflammatory symptom, restoring her to perfect health. I send this statement as an act of justice, believing it to be my duty to encourage the suffering by such means. My family too use Sands' Sarsaparilla, which I believe has no parallel in the catalogue of medicines. With feelings of lasting gratitude, I remain your friend, SAMUEL F. HARDER.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st. corner of William, New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Candas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5. aug11 modlf

FOR THE PILES.

ARE YOU AFFLICTED WITH PILES?—Try, then, without delay, Dr. Upham's Vegetable Electuary, the best remedy ever offered to public notice. This really excellent medicine is the result of a thorough medical education and long practice in the disease for which it is recommended. The most triumphant success attends its administration. Read the following remarkable cases:

A lady, residing in Norfolk-st. was seriously afflicted with Piles; so great was her suffering, that, to use her own expression, life was a burden; for four weeks she had been attended by one of our most eminent physicians, without the least benefit. Satisfied that it was an aggravated case of Piles, I prescribed the Electuary. Two boxes were used. Six months after, the same lady called on me to prescribe for another complaint, and then informed me that she was perfectly cured of the Piles by the two boxes, and had experienced no return since.

Mrs. G. residing in Greene-st. called on me last Spring, saying that she had been afflicted with Piles for two years, accompanied by pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, a sense of stranglings across the chest, and oppression. She was unable to lie down without elevating the head and chest considerably; resting horizontally produced a sense of suffocation, followed by a cough. By using one box of the Electuary, the pain in the side, palpitation and oppression, ceased—she could lie down without inconvenience, and the Piles were partially removed, and a second box made a complete cure, to the great gratification of the patient.

Sold in this city by the Proprietor, a regularly-educated physician, confined to his office practice for the treatment of Chronic Diseases, 196 Bowery.

Medical advice in relation to the above, or any other complaint, gratis.

Price of the Electuary, $1. Remember, that the Electuary is an Internal Remedy, and not an external application, and sold, wholesale and retail, at 196 Bowery, four doors above Spring-st. Sold also by Mrs. Hays, 175 Fulton-st. Brooklyn. o31 12end*

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the James River and Kanawha Company in Richmond, until the 23d day of Nov. next, for the construction of a stone dam across James River at Maiden's Adventure Falls, 26 miles above Richmond.

The Dam will be about 1,100 feet long and 10 feet high. The work will be paid for in current Bank notes. Before the actual reservation of 20 per cent. on the monthly estimates, the Contractor will be required to give ample security, satisfactory to the Board of Directors, for the completion of the work at the time and in the manner specified in